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Constitution of the United States. In *Smith v. United States*, 157 Federal Reporter, 721, defendant claimed that the right to freedom from involuntary servitude and slavery was inborn or natural, and not secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, but the United States Circuit Court of Appeals held that, while the right might be inborn or natural, that fact did not prevent its being "secured" by law.

Foreign Corporations Doing Business in the State.—The Legislature of Kansas in 1905 having authorized the Governor to employ accountants to investigate the state departments, he engaged a foreign corporation which, upon completion of its work, was refused payment by the State Treasurer, on the grounds that the employment of a "person" was contemplated by the law, and that the company, not having complied with the statutes granting it the right to do business in the state, could not therein maintain an action. In *Haskins & Sells v. Kelly*, 93 Pacific Reporter, 605, the Supreme Court of Kansas held that the services of complainant did not constitute doing business within the state, and that the foreign corporation law did not affect the right of the state to contract for services to be performed for it.

Former Opinion as Precedent on Appeal.—The California Supreme Court decided, in *People v. Maughs*, 86 Pacific Reporter, 187, that instructions in criminal cases, calling attention to the interest of accused, and indicating that his testimony might be looked upon with some degree of allowance, would be considered, in future, ground for reversal. One Ryan had been tried, but not heard on appeal. In *People v. Ryan*, 92 Pacific Reporter, 853, the court stated that its holding in the Maughs Case was applicable, as it was not meant to have a retroactive effect.

Burial of Dog in Cemetery.—A cemetery association, the regulations of which provided that its lots were to be used exclusively for the burial of the white race, sold adjoining lots to H. and R. R. buried in her lot the carcass of her pet dog. H. objected, and applied for an injunction. In *Hertle v. Riddell et al.*, 106 Southwestern Reporter, 282, the Kentucky Court of Appeals held H. was entitled to a mandatory injunction to compel removal of the dog, as its interment was contrary to the rules of the association, that, if the burial of dogs were permitted in a cemetery, donkeys, horses, or bulls might be interred at the dictates of the freakish fancy of the owner, and that contracts for the immunity of the resting places of the dead from outrages of this kind, being in harmony with the sentiment of all men, were enforceable.